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plies to them. He corroborates in every respect the statements of ex-Minister Stevens and Minister Thurston in regard to the establishment of the provisional government, and brings out some new points of interest. Nothing has yet been published shows as clearly as does this statement of Mr. Carter's the determination of Secretary Gresham to close his eyes and ears to all testimony that went against the administration theory in regard to the revolution. It also furnishes cumulative evidence that the deposal of the Queen was complete two days before the troops were landed from the Boston, and that after they did land they maintained a strict neutrality. If there was anything left of the administration's case before Mr. Carter's statement it is effectually disposed of.

AN INTERNATIONAL BLUNDER.

The latest news from Honolulu throws a flood of light on the situation. Up to the time that information was received there of the policy of the administration as represented by Secretary Gresham's letter and the President's unqualified endorsement thereof all was conjecture as to what course the provisional government would pursue. The theory of the administration was that upon the demand of Minister Willis it would abdicate its functions and leave the way open for the restoration of the monarchy and the Queen. The Journal predicted otherwise. Several weeks ago it declared its firm belief that the provisional government would spurn such a proposition; that it would reply to such a demand from Minister Willis by drawing the sword, and that it could only be overturned by force and arms. The event proves that we were right.

The theory of the administration has been that the revolution in Hawaii was merely a conspiracy by a few "aliens" and "sons of missionaries," aided and abetted by Minister Stevens and the forces of the United States, and that the provisional government would go to pieces as soon as the moral support of the United States was withdrawn. The hauling down of the American flag by Paramount Blount was the first step towards carrying out this theory, and every subsequent one has been on the same line. The result shows that the administration theory was utterly wrong. It has been plain from the beginning to every person not blinded by prejudice that the provisional government was the result of a revolution which represented the best intelligence and the moral and business interests of the islands; that it represented the spirit of nineteenth century civilization, and that it had come to stay.

The latest news from Hawaii fully confirms this view. The first feeling of the provisional government on learning of the policy of the administration was one of indignation and surprise and anger. The next was a determination to resist it to the bitter end. That is what it will do. It will fortify and fight; not that it expects to be able to resist the great power of the United States if that power should be brought to bear against it, but it will stand for its rights and will yield only to force. If compelled to fight for its existence its first act will be to hand Minister Willis his passport, which it would have a perfect right to do if the administration policy cannot be overthrown. In short, the administration policy cannot be carried out without war, and as there is not the slightest probability that Congress will declare war or authorize the President to do so, there is nothing left for the administration but an ignominious retreat. Its whole treatment of the question thus far has been a stupendous international blunder.

THE PLAIN AND SURE REMEDY.

In Chicago 117,000 people must be fed and practically sheltered; in New York the number of unemployed and needy is even larger; in Boston, one-third of the mechanics and artisans are out of employment, and so throughout the land. There is not a city which has not its quota of unemployed and consequently needy. The most prosperous towns a year ago are the most depressed now. President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, estimates that three million people are idle, the most of whom will be in want of food.

Commercial and other organizations in all the cities are devising means to prevent hunger and suffering, but everywhere the burden is a heavy one to bear. Thousands who will contribute can ill spare the money which they feel it a duty to contribute to prevent suffering among the unemployed. The taking up of so heavy a burden naturally leads people to inquire when it can be put down again. That is the question people are asking wherever they meet. The unemployed, who are also mindful of the burden, ask when they will again have employment, and through it independence. Nearly all turn to a delaying Congress and gloomily shake their heads.

A year ago there was no such trouble and no such burdens to be borne. Labor was fully employed, stores and shops were crowded with purchasers, factories running at full head were not piling up goods in warehouses. During the summer of 1892 and previous the wages in nearly all textile industries were advanced. In one short year this flood-tide of prosperity has been turned back. Except a limited number of men who reject the lessons of experience and a few who would applaud Democratic leadership, even if it should consign them to the gallows, all either know or admit that the expectation of a revolution in the tariff policy of the United States is the cause of the present troubles. Months ago they were attributed to the uneasiness about the continued purchases of silver, but the removal of that fear has simply restored confidence to money holders. The publication of the Wilson bill has given a fresh impetus to the closing of factories and turning of people to idleness and hunger.

What is the obvious and natural remedy? Let the tariff alone. If Mr. Blynn could but regard the distress of ten thousand people in his district as a matter of greater concern than his intellectual pride in the British dogma of free trade, and with other Democratic members of the ways and means committee, vote to bring into the House a resolution declaring against tariff

revision, confidence would come back, factories would start up gradually, salesmen would find orders, and, as the weeks would pass, the army of the idle would be absorbed by the revived industries. In a month the \$1,000 which the people of Indianapolis must furnish every week to prevent hundreds from starving would be reduced to \$300, in two months to \$100, and in four months the ordinary charity organization could meet every demand.

Such is the remedy: it is simple, and it would be effective. Can a majority of Congress be won to its adoption, or will that body persist in increasing the burden and making it and the suffering permanent?

A DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN'S PLAN.

The Journal has been shown a letter written by a man in another county to the commander of a Grand Army post asking him to send him the name, address and regiment of all veterans in his vicinity whose pensions have been suspended. It turns out that the person writing this innocent letter is chairman of the Democratic county committee in his county. He does not, however, make known that fact; nor does he confine his inquiry regarding those who have been deprived of their pensions to members of the post, but includes all veterans in the vicinity. Thus this very acute person, who addresses the post commander as "commander," proposes to use the Grand Army to promote the interests of the Democratic party. What will this county committee do with these names? They will be sent to the local Democratic worker to learn the politics of the ex-soldier who has lost his pension, when those who are Democrats will be assisted to make such statements as will be followed by the restoration of their names to the pension roll. In this game is found the cause for Representative Cooper's defense of the pension policy of the administration. In some way or other the men whose names have been dropped from the roll will be restored upon pleading themselves to vote the Democratic ticket.

It is a well-known fact that by far the larger part of the soldiers whose names were added to the pension roll in Indiana under the act of June 27, 1890, were Democrats who had been unable to get pensions upon disabilities incurred in the service, and that the early suspension policy of Mr. Cleveland had fallen with full force upon Democratic soldiers. Hence the vehemence of Senator Voorhees and other Democratic Congressmen.

The Cleveland administration has called upon Congress to vote an extra \$300,000 to pay bounties to cases for suspension or reopening. Both Democratic Senators and the eleven Democratic members of the House will doubtless vote for this appropriation to continue and to strengthen the sneaking spy system. Thus they furnish the administration money to harass the pensioner, and then, getting his name, will pledge restoration when dropped if he will vote the Democratic ticket. Thus the Democratic managers use the pension roll as a machine to carry on a general system of bribery.

MINISTER WILLIS MAY RESIGN.

In an editorial article published a week ago today under the heading of "Getting His Eyes Opened," the Journal called attention to the fact that, unlike Paramount Blount, Minister Willis was associating with the best people in Honolulu, and that he was in a fair way to discover that he had been entirely misinformed in regard to Hawaiian affairs. The case was recalled of Governor Reeder, who was sent to Kansas by President Buchanan in 1854 as a proslavery Governor, and who soon became a strong free State man, and the Journal said: "It would be odd, and yet not very surprising if Mr. Cleveland's minister to Hawaii should follow the footsteps of Mr. Pierce's Governor of Kansas by becoming a convert to the anti-administration policy." This suggestion gains new significance from a statement in the Honolulu dispatches of yesterday that "the idea is growing here that Minister Willis will be refusing to act, and will probably resign before he will carry out Cleveland's restoration policy." The country need not be surprised if this happens. Minister Willis is a loyal American and a self-respecting man. He does not share the prejudices of the Secretary of State against the "sons of missionaries." He has found that the men who have been stigmatized as "aliens" are Hawaiian citizens of American descent or native-born Americans who have adopted that country as their home, and who are assisting in building up a Christian civilization. Minister Willis affiliates with that kind of men, and it will go against the grain with him to assist in overturning the government they have established and restoring a corrupt monarchy. We shall not be surprised if he refuses to do it.

AN UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENT.

The Journal has not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with lawyer P. M. Hatch, of Honolulu, but it takes off its hat to him. His speech on the resolutions adopted by the Annexation Club, as printed in the Journal yesterday, was a masterpiece of logic of the status of the provisional government and of its right to exist with or without the permission of the United States. It was the speech of a lawyer who had made a close study of the question, and it contained some unanswerable arguments against the position and policy of the administration. The speaker repudiated in the strongest possible terms what he characterized as the false assumption of the administration that the provisional government had submitted its right to exist to the arbitration of the United States. With a keen analysis of the issues involved, he admitted to the fullest extent the right of the United States government to decide whether it would annex the islands or not, but he flatly denied its right to arbitrate the right of the provisional government to exist. His argument on this point was very strong and went to the root of the question of the right of the United States government to establish the provisional government. The fact that it existed was conclusive, so far as other governments are concerned, of its right to exist. If there is any lawyer connected with the administration or among its supporters capable of

answering Mr. Hatch's argument, the country would like to hear from him.

THE FOLLOWING, FROM YESTERDAY'S HAWAIIAN DISPATCHES, IS SIGNIFICANT:

The fact has been commented upon here to-day that one or two letters were received from Mrs. Blount by friends here asking them not to judge Mr. Blount and his adverse report too severely, as he was in no way to blame for his action.

This means that Mr. Blount understood that he was sent to Honolulu to substantiate a certain theory, and that he felt that he had to do it.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Jealous Jeer.

Cholly-Haw! I see that the women have discarded paid-up in the French Chamber of Deputies, where now there are but sixty-five. Only three marquis are left out of thirty, while the counts have declined from twenty to twelve. This rapid rate of disappearance of a few decades more will see almost the entire extinction of titles in the Republic.

True to the Cause.

Hungry Higgins—Wot's dis? You been buyin' socks?

Wot's dis? Oh, dat's all right. I ain't goin' to wear 'em. I jist bought 'em to hang up fer Christmas.

Wisdom.

Sweet Young Thing—I want a music roll, and I want one with open ends.

Clerk—The only ones we have are closed ends, but they are the very latest.

Sweet Young Thing—Don't care; I want one with open ends so people can see that I really am carrying music. I don't want to be suspected of being a shop girl carrying her lunch.

She Had Experience.

"I have here a combined," began the peddler, when the woman interrupted him with:

"You don't sell no combined articles in this house. Last year there was one of you fellers sold the old man a combined wheelbarrow, baby carriage, kitchen table and horse trunk combined in one. They never used it, and now it's in the street."

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